Levary

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1960



W. J. BIRCHALL M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. T. WOODS, F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department, Westminster Buildings, Newgate Street, Chester.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

(F)

THE

1

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1960

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	3
List of Councillors	4
List of Staff	4
Medical Services and Local Facilities	5
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	6
Vital Statistics	6
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	14
Water	16
Housing	16
Drainage	20
Refuse and Salvage	20
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	22
Rodent Control	23
Supervision of Food	24
Meat Inspection	26
Food Adulteration	28
Petroleum Stores	29
Appendix: Annual Report, 1959, for the South West	
Cheshire Division	31

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health For the Tarvin Rural District, for the year 1960

To The Chairman and Members of the Council. Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Tarvin Rural District for the year 1960.

The National Vital Statistics show an increase in the Birth Rate, a decrease in the General Death and Infant Mortality latter is again the lowest ever recorded.

Locally there is a decline in the Birth, General Death and Infant Mortality Rates compared with the previous year.

Measles (98 cases) and Scarlet Fever (34 cases) were again the most prevalent infectious diseases notified.

It is satisfactory to note that work is proceeding on the sewerage scheme for the village of Tarvin, and it is hoped that the Kelsall sewerage scheme will not be long delayed.

It will be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report that Refuse Collection continues to operate under difficulties, but nevertheless with efficiency.

As in previous years, I have again included an extract from my Report as Divisional Medical Officer on the Personal Health Services operating on behalf of the Cheshire County Council in the South West Cheshire Division, of which the Rural District of Tarvin forms part.

In conclusion I would like to record my appreciation of the invaluable assistance of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department throughout the year, and their great help to me in presenting this Report.

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health.

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL General Provisions of Health Services for the Area

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Charles Moss (Chairman)

G. W. Penk (Vice-Chairman)

,, T. Hughes ,, L. N. Jones

" R. N. Salmon

" H. E. Mottershead (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

" F. Newport " J. Probin " J. G. Harding

" Rev. E. H. Barnes

" H. Lewis

J. F. Windsor H. Dimelow

" J. H. Griffies " Rev. J. G. Lloyd " D. C. Mossford

Ex-officio:

Councillor F. N. Craddock, J.P. (Chairman of the Council) Clerk to the Council:

J. H. Moore-Dutton (Solicitor)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

iviedical Officer of Health:

W. J. Birchall, M.B., Ch.B., (Hons.), M.K.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. Office: 16, White Friars, Chester. Tel. Chester 20071.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Rodent Officer and Petroleum Officer:

G. T. Woods, F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.); Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works (R.S.H.); Certificate of examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers. Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. Mason, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.); Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. K. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.).

Clerk: A. Swain.

Clerk/Typist: Miss Joan Beatty. Rodent Operative: H. Williamson.

MEDICAL SERVICES

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The services of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead, and of Harold Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., Assay Office, are utilised for bacteriological and chemical examinations respectively.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are removed to Clatterbridge Isolation Hospital, Clatterbridge. Cases of sickness and accident are removed to the Chester Royal Infirmary or the General Hospital, Clatterbridge, by the ambulance of the Cheshire County Council supplemented by the Chester City Ambulance as an Agency Service.

(c) Nursing in the Home

There are District Nurses engaged in all the larger villages for attendance on the sick.

The trained Health Visitors of the County Council also visit the homes in the District for the purpose of advice, inspection and assistance under the maternity, child-welfare and tuberculosis schemes.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics, including clinics solely for the area are as follows:—

Farndon, Tattenhall, Tarvin, Kelsall and Malpas — Infant Welfare.

Hoole — Ante and Post Natal, Infant Welfare, Orthopaedic, Dental and Speech Therapy.

Chester — Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis.

(c) Hospitals

The General Hospital at Clatterbridge is available for residents in the area.

There are, in addition, smaller Cottage Hospitals in the neighbourhood, which receive patients from the area, viz.: Tarporley and Whitchurch.

Larger Hospitals are also available in Chester and Liverpool; for example, the Chester Royal Infirmary, Chester City Hospital, etc.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1 per 1,000 population, compared with 16.5 for 1959.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 11.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.6 for 1959.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e., Death of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births was 21.7 the lowest ever recorded, the rate for 1959 was 22.0, the previous lowest.

The National Neo-Mortality Rate for Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age was 15.6 per 1,000 live births.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Formation of District

The Tarvin Rural District was created in 1894 from parts of the Unions of Tarvin and Whitchurch. The Rural District of Malpas was created at the same time from the Union of Whitchurch. The area of the District was varied in 1936 by the Chester County Review Order, and major portions of Tarvin and Malpas R.D.'s were amalgamated to form the present Tarvin Rural District.

Area: 62,593 acres.

Population, estimated by Registrar General, Mid-year,	14.700
1960	14,780
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	4,637
Number of houses built (i.e., completed in 1960)	
Private Enterprise	45
Council Houses	12
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1960	£127,526
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1960 (Estimated)	£500

The area is almost entirely agricultural and residential, farming being the largest labour-employing occupation. There are no other large industries.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960

Births			
LIVE BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	95	117	212
Illegitimate	3	2	5
	98	119	217
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated res			
Registrar General's Comparability Factor f			
Corrected Birth Rate			15.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total L	ive Birt	hs	2.3
Still Births .			
STILL BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate		_	
	4	4	8
	т		
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Birth	.s		35.5
Total Live and Still Births			225

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIRTH RATES FOR LAST DECADE

		ENG. AN	D			ENG. AND
	TARVIN R.D				TARVIN R.	D. WALES
1951	. 17.1				15.11	15.7
1952	18.4	15.3			16.9	16.1
1953		15.5	1958		17.8	
1954	14.1	15.2	1959		16.2	16.5
1955	16.2	15.0	1960		15.6	17.1
		DE.	ATHS			
M	ALE	FEN	1ALE		TOTAL	
	66		81		147	
Crude Death	Rate per	,000 of	the es	timated	resident	
populatio	n					9.9
populatio Registrar Gen	eral's Com	parabili	ty Facto	or for D	eaths	0.98
Corrected Dea	ath Rate					9.7
TABI	E OF CO	MPAR.	ATIVE	DEAT	H RATE	S
	FO	R LAS	T DEC	ADE		
		ENG. AN	D			ENG. AND
	TARVIN R.D.				TARVIN R.I	
1951			1956		13.18	11.7
1952						11.5
1953						11.7
1954						11.6
1955						11.5
1700	12.12	11.,	1700	•• ••••	7.1	11.5
MATI	ERNAL M	ORTAL	JTY (e	xcluding	g Abortio	n)
From Puerper	al Sepsis					Nil
From other P	uerperal or	Materi	nal Caus	ses		1
Registered car	use of death	ı:				
(la) Pulm	onary Emb	olism;	(b) Thr	ombosis	of the co	m-
mon iliac	vein; (c) (Childbir	th.			
Natural increa				f births	over deat	hs) 70
TABLE OF						
NAT	URAL INC	CREASI	E FOR	LAST	DECADE	
	(Excess	of Birt	hs over	Deaths)	
YEAR	ESTIMATED		YEAR	1	ESTIMATED	
	POP.	NATURAL			POP.	NATURAL
	R.G. 1	NCREASI	Ξ		R.G.	INCREASE
1951	14,630	39	1956		14,730	12
1952	14,550	73			14,710	47
1953	14,640	81			14,760	82
1954	14,750	26			14,770	38
1955	14 740	25	1060		14.790	70

1960

14.780

70

25

14,740

1955

INFANT MORTALITY

INFANT MORTALIT	Y		
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—			
)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	WIIILE	2	2
Illogitimate		_	2
Illegitimate	_	_	
			
		2	2
Infant Mortality Rate, i.e., deaths of infant per 1,000 live births			
NEO-NATAL MORTAL	ITV		
Deaths of Infants under ONE WEEK of ag	e:—		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate		2	2
Legitimate Illegitimate			
inegitimate	_	_	— ·
		2	2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths 1	ınder 🧃	one week	:
per 1,000 live births)			. 9.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and de	eaths u	nder one	
week combined per 1,000 total live and s			
•		•	. 11.1
Deaths of Infants under FOUR WEEKS of	age:-		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	_	2	2
Legitimate Illegitimate			
1110S1111111111 1111 1111 1111 1111 111			
			2
			2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1,000 total live births)			
DEADING TOOM OFFINALLY OFFI	TOTAL S	CATTOEC	
DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELEC	JIED	CAUSES	•
		MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis of respiratory system			1
Other forms of tuberculosis			_
Cancer of lung	• ••••	1	
Cancer of lung	• ••••	8	8
Cancer of all other sites			
Intra-Cranial vascular lesions		7	18
Heart disease		20	26
Other diseases of circulatory system		3	2
Influenza		1	
Pneumonia		11	4
Bronchitis		4	4
Other respiratory diseases		2	1
Nephritis		7	1
Prostate		1	
Congenital malformations			

Road traffic accidents	1	2
Other violent causes	2	1
All other causes	5	14
Total all causes	66	81

Deaths from Cancer (all sites) numbered 17; in the previous year there were 25.

Deaths from Heart Disease numbered 46, compared with 76 in 1959.

Deaths from Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions were 25; there were 31 in 1959.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) during the year 1960

	TOTAL	CASES	
	CASES	ADMITTED	
DISEASE	NOTIFIED	TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Smallpox	_	_	_
Scarlet Fever	34	_	_
Diphtheria	_	—	_
Enteric and Paratyphoid	_	_	_
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	_	_
Pneumonia	9	_	_
Cerebro spinal meningitis	_	_	_
Dysentery	_	_	_
Encephalitis lethargica	—	_	_
Erysipelas	2	_	_
Measels	98	_	_
Ophthalmia neonatorum	_	_	_
Poliomyelitis	_	_	_
Whooping Cough	1	_	_
Salmonella F.P	7	_	_
			
Totals	152	_	_

NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED IN THE DISTRICT

1936	 	••••	 	••••	 25	1943 6	5
						1944 4	
						1945	
						1946	
						1947	
						1948/60	-
1942	 		 		 9		

TUBERCULOSIS New cases and Mortality during the year 1960

			NEW CASES				DEA	THS		
Age Period			piratory	Non- Respiratory		Resp	iratory	Nespir	on- atory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5		_	,		_	_	_	_	_	
5—14	••••	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	
15—24	••••	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
25—44	••••	1	_	_	_	—	_		_	
45—64		_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	
65 and										
upwards	••••	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Age unkn	own	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Totals		2	_	1	1	_		_	_	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

The Council have powers under the above Act to arrange for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

I am glad to record again that there has been no need for me to represent compulsory removal for any case investigated during the year.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS INFECTION

An appreciable number of samples of T.T. milk taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory continue to show positive evidence of infection with Brucella Abortus.

Many of the cows have been inoculated with vaccine as calves, and there is evidence that this protection does prevent abortion. In some cases, however, it does not prevent local infection of udders, etc., and it is thus possible for the milk from these cows, if unpasteurised, to carry infection.

The extent of this infection in human beings is not known with any certainty, as the disease is difficult to diagnose, and is not notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Radical measures to deal with the problem would be:-

- (1) Complusory pasteurisation of all milk.
- (2) Segregation and prevention of sale of infected cows in the open market.

The above measures would appear to be rather drastic in the present state of our knowledge, and it is not suggested that they be adopted for the present.

FOOD POISONING

In May of 1960, seven persons were notified as suffering from food poisoning, all of whom resided in one area.

Three further persons in the Nantwich Rural District appeared to be involved.

Following investigation it was found that in each case the onset showed similar symptoms after the consumption of brawn, but some other consumers were unaffected in the same family.

Samples of the food and specimens from the affected persons were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, together with swabs from the staff concerned in the preparation of the food.

Phage typing proved that an infection of staphylococcus aureus had almost certainly been introduced into the brawn by one of the staff, who was found to have eczematious lesions on the hands.

The patients made a rapid recovery, the operator was excluded from the handling of food, and the proprietor decided to give up the manufacture of brawn.

GERIATRIC SERVICES

The Staff of the Department continued to co-operate with Local Health Authority Staff, namely, Health Visitors, Domestic Helps and Welfare Officers in the supervision of aged and infirm residents in the district. Many of these aged persons were living alone, some in hermit-like conditions, and required assistance of various sorts, including in some instances, hospital accommodation. Difficulty was met with in a number requiring hospital accommodation, in securing admission. In such cases the general practitioner concerned, when one had been consulted, appealed to the Medical Officer of Health for help in securing hospital admission.

Towards the end of the year it was reported that the conversion of the Rookery, at Tattenhall, to an Old Persons Home was nearing completion.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Details of piped water supplies in the various parishes of the District are as given in the following table by Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, who has supplied me with the information on new water mains and sewers installed during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The following details of parish water supplies requested by Circular 1/61:—

Parishes with Mains Supply from Statutory Undertakings

11 7	•	8
	NUMBER	APPROXIMATE
PARISH	OF HOUSES	POPULATION
Agden	21	70
Ashton	162	548
Beeston	81	309
Bickley	95	342
Bradley (part)	29	105
Broxton	144	481
Bruen Stapleford	30	133
Burton-by-Tarporley	12	39
Burwardsley	88	317
Cotton Abbotts	1	8
Cotton Edmunds	7	28
Chidlow	2	11
Chorlton	24	89
Churton-by-Aldford	50	175
Churton-by-Farndon	45	130
Clotton Hoofield	107	360
Clutton	29	103
Crewe-by-Farndon	15	61
Cuddington	64	216
Duddon Edge Edgerley	77	272
Edge	69	267
Edgerley	2	6
Farndon	255	884
Foulk Stapleford	46	150
Golborne Bellow	27	102
Golborne David	18	59
Hampton	93	290
Handley	78	270
Hatton	40	126
Hockenhull	5	24
Horton-by-Malpas	26	104
Horton-cum-Peel	6	26
Huxley	78	255
Iddenshall	2	6
Kelsall	369	1233
Larkton	13	60
Macefen	23	79
Malpas	459	1447
Mouldsworth	99	320
Newton-by-Malpas	3	9
Newton-by-Tattenhall	45	153
Oldcastle '	24	74
Pryors Hayes	4	15

	NUMBER	APPROXIMATE
PARISH	OF HOUSES	POPULATION
Stockton	5	12
Tarvin	466	1613
Tattenhall	361	1287
Threapwood	82	290
Tilston	135	450
Tilstone Fearnall	37	146
Tiverton	153	538
Tushingham	63	217
Waverton	168	574
Willington	32	132
Parishes with Private Piped Supplies		
Aldersey	20	96
Barton	22	78
Carden	30	98
Chowley	16	65
Coddington	31	115
Grafton	2	4
Stretton	· 15	58
Parishes with Standpipes		
Harthill	24	89
Shocklach (Church and Oviatt)	14	49
Wychough	3	13
, ,		
Parishes with Private Wells or Springs	•	
Bradley (part)	4	10
Caldecott	8	33
Duckington	20	59
King's Marsh	16	56
Overton	24	115
Wigland	28	88
8		
The following water schemes hav during the year, making a total exten		
Completed—		

Completed—		
Ferney Lees, Tiverton	3" Dia.	267 lin. yds.
Longley, Kelsall	2" Dia.	460 lin. yds.
Corkscrew Lane, Clotton Hoofield	3" Dia.	167 lin. yds.
Chapel to Crimes Lane, Tattenhall	4" Dia.	1417 lin. yds.
Ashton, Private Development	3" Dia.	170 lin. yds.

In Progress-

Wigland and Wychough	•••	4" Dia.	4132 lin. yds.
Northern Area			
Edge Green	2" &	3" Dia.	400 lin. yds.

Schemes have been prepared for mains extensions totalling 6,635 lin. yds., as follows:—

Horton	1220 lin. yds.	Approved
Bradley	2101 lin. yds.	Provisionally Approved
Tushingham	3314 lin. yds.	Approved

Ashton

The Greys Gate pumping station has been discontinued and the equipment resited in Longley Wood. Pumping from the mains supply to the Lower Langley Reservoir to supply five domestic and one trade property. The use of the Higher Longley Reservoir has been discontinued and the pumping equipment at Spy Hill is no longer in use The property supplied from this reservoir is now being served from a new bulk supply point from the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board and the new pumping station and existing reservoir in Longley Wood.

Shocklach is the one remaining community where the Council's water supply is from resources within the Tarvin Rural District.

Premises supplied with water: -

Domestic 4459 Trade 1002.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Tarvin

Approval has now been received.

The Contract for the construction of the Sewage Works and sewers was signed on the 19.8.60 with Messrs. Whitley Bros., of Wrexham, and the work was commenced the same day.

Kelsall

Plans of the main drainage and sewage disposal works are nearing completion and work is proceeding in the preparation of the Bills of Quantities.

Foul and Surface Water Drainage, Malpas

Work on the above scheme to relieve flooding in the Well Meadow Area has been completed.

Housing Site, Waverton

The proposal for the laying of 180 lin. yds. of 6" and 4" Dia. Sewer to the above has been approved and completed.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the Parishes of Churton, Mouldsworth, Waverton 2nd Stage, and in the Village of Oscroft are not satisfactory and require urgent attention.

REPORT

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year ending December, 1960

To The Chairman and Members of The Tarvin Rural District Council. Gentlemen.

The following pages show that responsibilities regarding slaughterhouse reconstruction, and improved sanitary facilities with the assistance of Standard Grants have received much attention in a busy year for the public health staff.

Other new problems regarding litter and lay-bys are referred to with details of the many other duties of the Department.

Your Report to the Minister on slaughtering facilities in the District was accepted, and by 1961 there will be complete compliance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

With the spate of new building in the District, the refuse collection service is experiencing no little difficulty in coping with the regularly increasing tonnage to be dealt with. Many new residents from the large cities expect to receive a similar town service, even in isolated parts of this rural area, and I am sorry to report that there is less co-operation from the public in this matter than in the past, which makes an increase in labour and vehicles in due course inevitable.

The inspection of food and food premises, housing repairs and drainage improvements, sampling of water supplies, ice cream and milk, also play their part in maintaining the improved standard of environmental hygiene that has made remarkable progress over the past few years. This progress has been stimulated by the Council's extensions of water mains and the installation of village sewers.

I wish to acknowledge the team work of the staff and to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Public Health Committee in particular for their confidence and support, which assists considerably in keeping the works running smoothly.

I must also record my appreciation to Doctor W. J. Birchall, the Medical Officer of Health and the other Chief Officers of the Council for their continued co-operation during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE T. WOODS,

F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

WATER

Regular sampling of water supplies both main and local was continued throughout the year to test the bacteriological state of the water from various sources. In cases of adverse results a report was made to the Water Engineer, who took the necessary action with regard to mains or public wells. In some cases of private supplies where mains are not available emergency treatment of the water was carried out, and suitable advice given to consumers. A total of 125 samples were taken from main and local supplies.

The bacteriological quality of the water sampled was gener-

ally most satisfactory.

Complaints of lack of quantity in the Harthill and Broxton area were investigated by the Engineer, who took action to improve the supply.

HOUSING

There has been a further improvement during the year in housing conditions in the District. Private builders are very active and coupled with the Council's drive on slum clearance, the total housing applications on the waiting list was reduced by

22 on the previous year.

New Council building during the year was confined to four houses at Tarvin, four flats at Malpas and four flats at Waverton. The emphasis is still on houses for the elderly, which enables older persons to live their lives in their own homes with their treasured possessions. Living thus on a housing estate, good neighbours are ready to give advice and assistance when required.

This is to be preferred both on social and economic grounds to the extension of institutional accommodation. Despite the laudable work done in such welfare hostels, an ilderly person feels more independent in his own home, with familiar surroundings.

The single bedroom flat meets a restricted need, and I have to report that the majority of old people applying for accommodation ask for a bungalow with its extra bedroom for visitors or a nurse in time of illness. With the trend of the younger members of families to disperse over the country in pursuit of their occupations, this point can be appreciated.

The Council's policy which restricts the tenancy of bungalows to two persons and excludes children or couples likely to have children has been continued. With nearly seven hundred Council houses for such families with children and a restricted number of old people's dwellings. This seems a wise policy, particularly as at the time of reporting the applications for bungalows are nearly thirty per cent of the applications for houses.

Although housing conditions generally are easier, there do arise and will continue to occur those cases of congestion caused by certain young couples who marry to live with in-laws while waiting for the local authority to find them housing accommoda-

tion. The need for such seems to be completely overlooked before

matrimony.

Another problem is the question of the tied house. A man applies for farm work in order to obtain the tenancy of a farm cottage, and later decides to leave his farm for more lucrative employment in the town. The inevitable happens, and when a Court Order for possession of his cottage is made, the Council is expected to provide him with a house, despite the fact that he is

a comparative newcomer to the District.

A sign of the times is the increasing number of Council house tenants who own cars. To meet this need the policy of the Housing Committee is to provide garages on their housing estates, and to encourage tenants to provide a garage adjoining their house where a drive in is available. With most of the older houses and some of the post-war dwellings, restriction on space or differing levels of the approach will not permit this, and lock-up garages in a block on a suitable site cater for these, and help to stop the overnight parking which plays havoc with the grass verges.

Certificates of Disrepair

Two applications were received in 1960, and in both cases Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

Number of houses rendered fit by informal action	44
Number of houses rendered fit after statutory action	1
Number of Demolition Orders made	6
Number of Closing Orders made	9
Number on which Undertakings accepted not to re-let	
unfit premises but convert for farm stock	4
Number on which Undertakings to make house fit	
offered and accepted	1
Number on which Undertakings were cancelled after	
being made fit	1
Number on which Demolition or Closing Orders were	
cancelled after being made fit	_

Summary of Housing Action taken during Post-War Period

	1946/59	1960	TOTAL
Houses on which Demolition Orders	,		
have been made	86	6	92
Houses on which Closing Orders have			
been made	31	9	40
Unfit houses on which Undertakings to			
make them fit have been accepted	24	1	25
Unfit houses on which Undertakings			
have been accepted to convert to			
use for farm stock or store. (Not			
to permit human habitation)	11	4	15
Total	152	20	172

Council House Tenancies

The records of housing applications and tenancies are kept by the Public Health Department, who supply full reports on the housing need of each applicant, after investigations by a visit to the house by one of your Public Health Inspectors. 85 new applications were received and at the close of the year the Register of Applications totalled 197 for houses and 53 for bungalows, a reduction of 22 in the total for the previous year.

Fifteen casual vacant tenancies became available during the year, plus twelve new dwellings occupied for the first time, a total of twenty-seven. There were in addition, 3 exchanges and 9 transfers. Seventeen vacancies were used in respect of slum clearance (10 houses, 1 bungalow and 6 flats).

Total number of Council houses tenanted at 31st Dec-	
ember, 1960	682
Total number of above with tenants in agriculture	221

Overcrowding

While an accurate figure for the number of houses or families overcrowded in the District cannot be given without a full survey, it is known from 85 housing applications investigated by the Department in 1960, that the overcrowding of 4 families comprising 11 persons was relieved by the provision of a Council house.

POST WAR HOUSE BUILDING

	1946/60		1946/60
Ashton	26	Malpas	98
Beeston	10	Oscroft	
Nomansheath (Bickley) .	8	Shocklach	4
Broxton		Tarvin	36
Clutton	14	Tattenhall (Edgecroft)	8
Coddington	4	Tattenhall	66
Duddon		Tilston	34
Edge	8	Tiverton	12
Farndon		Waverton	14
Gatesheath	8		
Huxley	4	Total	497
Kelsall			

Eight houses are in course of erection at Waverton. Four single bedroom flats in one block are being built at Tattenhall.

Housing of Old People

The Council have made special provision for the housing of elderly couples or single persons by the provision of two bedroom bungalows or single bedroom flats on their housing sites at Malpas (20 bungalows, 4 flats), Tattenhall (8 bungalows, and 4 flats under construction), Beeston (2 bungalows), Tilston (4 bungalows), Ashton (4 bungalows) and Waverton (4 flats).

There is other accommodation provided for old people in the District at the Maria Taylor Almshouses and the Cholmondeley Almshouses, Malpas, both of which have been improved to modern standards with grant aid.

Licensing of Condemned Houses

There are no condemned dwellings licensed for temporary occupation.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 / 59 DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eight preliminary applications for a Discretionary Grant were received and investigated during 1960. (There were 29 in the previous year).

One was not proceeded with, 2 changed their applications to the new Standard Grant.

The remaining 5 were completed and considered by the Housing Committee. Discretionary Grants were approved in respect of these 5 all of which were tenanted dwellings.

The total estimated cost of improvements in these 5 dwellings was £3,926, with an extra estimated £407 for necessary repairs. Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council to a total of £1,705. Two cases involved the maximum of £400.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 STANDARD GRANTS

During 1960 forty-five enquiries regarding a Standard Grant were received, and following inspection and discussion on the sites thirty-five applications were approved. In the previous period from the middle of June, 1959, when the Act came into operation to December, 1959, there were thirty-six enquiries and eighteen applications approved.

There were various reasons why some enquirers did not proceed. For example, in certain cases some and not all of the five amenities were proposed to be installed, works of improvement had been completed before application, or conditions of Grant were considered too onerous.

Of the approved applications, eighteen dwellings were owner occupied and seventeen dwellings were tenanted. In the previous period the numbers were fifteen owner occupied and three tenanted, so this was a gratifying increase in the proportion of the latter.

A breakdown of the thirty-five applications shows that there were 34 water closets proposed to be installed, 32 baths and washbasins, 31 food stores, and 28 hot water supplies. A total of £4,730 was approved for grant, including twenty-six applications which were for the maximum of £155.

DRAINAGE

Ninety-seven drainage plans were deposited during 1960 for examination and approval. These involved several visits to the site by your Inspectors to supervise and test the work.

In addition the steady conversion of pail closets and connections to new village sewers continues.

Drainage in combination is advocated wherever possible in order to save unnecessary expense and the drainage plans are prepared for the owners by the Department as a further encouragement to modernise drainage without undue formality.

Previous reports have referred to the trouble repeatedly experienced at Kelsall and Tarvin in the difficulty of adequate disposal of foul drainage. Temporary expedients have been employed from time to time to minimise the worst of the nuisances.

At the time of the preparation of this report the Tarvin Sewerage Scheme is under construction. The scheme for Kelsall is at the Ministry.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Tarvin Rural District is in the areas of the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board and the Cheshire Rivers Board.

Co-operation is maintained between your Public Health Officers and the Board's officials.

No statutory action was called for during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Since my previous report the working week has again been reduced and holidays extended. This rendered a partial re-organisation of the service to avoid a heavy increase in costs.

Your Public Health Committee decided to put into operation a five day week for a trial period in the summer months. The men responded to this gesture and co-operated to the full in making the new schedules a success. This resulted in greater productivity on their part as the full service was maintained in the reduced working hours. During the early darkness of the winter months the five and a half day week is resumed.

During the year the thirteen year old Austin wagon was replaced with a 10 cubic yard Karrier Diesel, which has so far given every satisfaction. The Austin wagon is retained as a standby and for use on the specially heavy collection days.

Hazlitt wrote that "if anything is left where you want it, it is called litter." The litter left in this area by travellers and others is in any place but where it is wanted. Old furniture is

dumped in wayside ditches, car bodies and sacks of rubbish left on road verges, waste paper and food scraps on the road surface of laybys where litter baskets are provided.

This latter habit leads to a further problem of enticing rats to the area of laybys, mentioned later in this report under Rodent Control.

Disposal

Disposal is by controlled tipping to reclaim land for agricultural use. Previously useless land at Barton, Newton, Clotton and Iddensall has been brought into production again by this means.

The larger tips in the District are situated at Waverton, Churton, Edge and Iddenshall.

There are small tipping sites at Ashton, Tattenhall and Tilston.

SALVAGE

The position regarding the price obtainable for waste paper salvage did not improve during the year. Although contraries are removed when baling, the board mills are very choosey in regard to the kind of waste paper they will accept. For example, newspapers or periodicals alone are refused, and these constitute a major portion of the paper brought in.

The salvage collection was continued in conjunction with the normal refuse collection without any special labour or transport being involved.

The following sale of salvage was made during the year as compared with the previous year:—

1 7	1960/6	1	PREV10	US	YEAR
	£ s.		£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	190 0	9	203	13	9
Scrap Metal	11 8	1	20	10	1
Rags and Sacking	5 11	4	9	5	6
	£207 0	2	£233	9	4

The nett cost of the Refuse and Salvage Collection Service for the year ending 31st March, 1961, was £7,449, a slight reduction on the previous year.

CAMPING SITES

No licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, have been issued by the Council during the year in relation to sites or individual moveable dwellings.

Control under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is to be exercised by planning powers and by site licences, and a preliminary survey has been made.

No site licences were issued during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The year has been a very busy one especially with regard to housing repairs, and a great many improvements in sanitation have been carried out in the District with and without the assistance of grant aid.

Informal requests and persuasion are used to get work done before difficult cases are reported to Committee for official statutory action. This explains the lack of formal notices served, as only informal action is usually necessary.

The following list gives an indication of part of your Inspectors' activities during 1960 where such are not dealt with elsewhere in this report:—

Informal notices served re— 51 Unsatisfactory water supply 2 14 6 2 12 18 9 1 53 14 Number of written complaints received 240

In addition many complaints are made verbally to the Inspectors during their district work or by visits or telephone to the Inspectors' private houses. Those who would object to excessive hours themselves, are the most prone to ring or call at the home of the Public Health Inspector during the evening or week-end.

SHOPS

The Council is responsible for the enforcement of the Shops Act, 1950, in respect to the ventilation, lighting, temperature and sanitary accommodation of shops in the District where labour is employed.

Informal action was taken in a few cases regarding sanitary accommodation but no statutory action was necessary during 1960.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937/59

Seventy-one factories are on the register. These include 14 non-power and 52 power. Following inspection a notice to remedy defects was served on 1 occupier. This was complied with without further action. Other cases found were dealt with by verbal caution.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937/59

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

	Premises	on	Number of inspection	Notices
(1)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	14	22	_
(2)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	63	1
(3)	Other premises		_	_
	Totals	65	85	1

OUTWORKERS

There were no outworkers on the register during 1960.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Following complaint, observations on commercial chimneys were carried out from time to time.

During the year the Council have taken no statutory action under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

ERADICATION OF INSECT VERMIN

Two dwellings were treated against cockroaches during the year.

No infestations of bedbugs were reported.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's Rodent Operator continued the inspection of land and premises to discover infestations of rats and mice, and also to treat infestations on complaint.

The Department is fortunate in this man as a conscientious worker who is giving satisfaction to an increasing number of farmers and commercial users of the service.

Business premises contract annually for inspection and treatment and private house occupiers pay a nominal fee for such treatment. This encourages early report of minor infestation before it grows.

A new cause of infestation of land has arisen on the lay-bys of the main roads in the District. The litter baskets and surrounding land receive bread and unwanted food scraps tossed away by motorists using the lay-bys. This has led to some serious outbreaks of rat infestation of the adjoining hedges and land.

The County Council as highway authority has contracted for

regular inspection and treatment of these lay-bys.

The Council's various refuse tips, sewers and sewerage works are regularly inspected and treated as required. At the annual test baiting of sewers, the systems tested all proved negative with one exception.

Five manholes on the Tattenhall sewer showed positive takes. It is believed that ingress of rodents occurred during the connection of the school extension. Following later treatment the system was reported clear.

The following is an extract from the annual return made to the Ministry:—

	Local Authority Property (not sewers)	Dwellings including C. Houses	Business	cultural	Total
No. of Inspections made	710	281	379	828	2198
No. of Treatments carried out	42	17	39	87	185
No. of Sewer Manholes Tested	81				

KNACKERS YARD

The Management of the Malpas Knackers yard are aware of the necessity to avoid any nuisance as far as possible, and on the few occasions that complaint was made, investigations showed that because of an emergency there had been a sharp increase in the raw material to be processed, when the plant had been working at full pressure and overloading had occurred.

During the year fourteen carcases of horses were dealt with at these works, which is the only premises in the District licensed for the slaughter of horses. No live horse was received.

LICENSED PREMISES.

No action was called for following routine inspections during 1960.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

99 premises in the District where food is prepared, offered or exposed for sale have been visited during the year and action taken to have facilities installed to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Dairy farms are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

This work is of great importance to ensure that properly clean conditions and methods are observed in the back rooms where food is prepared for sale to the public.

The premises known to the Department as being engaged in the handling, preparation or the sale of food include:—

Ice Cream retailers
Cafes (no cooked meals)
Restaurants (cooked meals)
Licensed premises
Abattoirs
Butchers' shops
Other miscellaneous (grocers, confectioners, etc.)
Fried Fish shops
Bakeries '

Verbal cautions were given in cases where the condition of the premises had been allowed to deteriorate. No statutory action was necessary however.

MILK

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order the whole of Cheshire is a specified area, making compulsory the use of special designations for all retail sales of milk.

Milk obtained by farm-workers from their employers is exempted.

The supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but random samples of milk are taken by the County Council for biological examination.

Milk distributors and Dairies are registered and Dealers' and Supplementary Licences are still issued by the District Council.

No. of Registered Dairies (not Dairy Farms)	4
No. of Registered Milk Distributors	21
No. of Dealers' Licences issued	9
No. of Supplementary Licences issued	7

ICE CREAM

Sixty-six premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, almost all of these are limited to the pre-wrapped product which is less likely to be contaminated than the loose article.

There are a few travelling retailers in the District. Samples are taken by your Public Health Officers for analysis at the Laboratory, and a check is made on the standard of hygiene and cleanliness of the vehicles of retailers.

No. of samples analysed	31
No. of samples resulting in Grade 1	31
No. of samples resulting in Grade 2	_
No. of samples resulting in Grade 3	_
No. of samples resulting in Grade 4	

FOOD POISONING

Seven cases were notified in May, 1960, and investigation of the outbreak resulted in the discovery of the source of infection.

A report on this outbreak has been made by the Medical Officer of Health on a previous page.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS

Notifications	of suspected	Anthrax	during	1960	 	83
Notifications	confirmed as	Anthrax			 	2

WASTE FOODS ORDER, 1957

One plant at Tarvin is licensed by the County Council for the pressure boiling of waste foods in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Following consultations with interested parties and discussions by the Public Health Committee a Report was drawn up on the existing and future requirements of the District for slaughterhouse facilities.

This Report gave details of proposals of occupiers of existing premises to comply with the new Regulations.

To summarise, the Report showed that of the nine slaughter-houses licensed since decontrol in 1954, one was not proposing to continue, six intended to carry out works of reconstruction or extension, one proposed to convert other premises and one to build completely new.

Under the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959, the Council considered and approved this Report at their regular meeting in April, 1960, and following submission to the Minister, it was accepted and the "appointed day" fixed for July 1st, 1961.

Works are in progress in most cases and the next report will

deal with results.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

There were 31 slaughtermen in the District licensed under the above Act in 1960..

MEAT INSPECTION

One hundred per cent meat inspection of food animals slaughtered in the District has been maintained.

Meat marking as approved by the Minister is in operation.

The number of reactors sent in under the Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950, was 876, and visible lesions of tuberculosis were found in 720 of these.

Details of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Council's area during the year, with particulars of each class of animal found to be unfit, are shown in the following table in the usual form.

Cattle Year 1960 ex Cows Co	ows (Sh Calves I	neep and	Pigs H	orses [l'Otal
Numbers killed 904				_		15,496
Numbers inspected 904						15,496
	,			-,		,
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned 10	59	29	11	81	_	190
Part carcases condemned 111	285	6	45	1,016	_	1,463
Percentage affected 13.38	19.95	6.16	1.41	13.14	_	10.66
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases	0	2		,		16
condemned 4	8	3	_	1	_	16
Part carcases condemned 58	650	1.1		10		770
	658	44	_	18	_	778
Percentage affected 6.86	38.63	8.27	_	0.21	-	5.12
Cysticercosis						
Part carcases						
condemned	.—	_	_		_	_
Refrigeration treatment —	6	_	_	_	_	6
Whole carcases						
condemned —	_	_	_	_	_	_
Reasons for Condemnation	of Wh	ole Ca	rcases			
General tuberculosis	16	Gene	ral oed	lema		39
Moribund	15	Patho	ological	emacia	ation .	16
Septicaemia	14	Imma	aturity			4
General bruising	10	Bilate	eral py	elomepl	hritis .	6
Pyaemia	5	-	_	onitis		
Gangrenous pneumonia	4			arditis .		
Acute febrility	54	Othe	r disea	ses		12
Umbilical pyaemia	2					

The total weight of carcase meat and offals condemned by your Food Inspectors at slaughterhouses as unfit for human consumption was 27 tons, 17 cwts., 1 qrt., 8 lbs.

In addition, a further 2 qrts., 8 lbs. of unfit food was condemned at local stores.

The comparatively high incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle is occasioned by the fact that one of the abattoirs in the District receives a large number of reactors sent in by the Ministry following herd tests.

If these are excluded the percentage of tuberculosis found in cattle carcases is low.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 1st November, 1960.

There were no slaughterhouses which possessed facilities for sterilising on the premises.

Arrangements have been made for the processors of unfit meat to collect from the slaughterhouse and convey the material in a locked container to their works outside this District for treatment.

Cysticercus Bovis

During the year 6 cases were discovered, the sites of the infestations were as follows:—

External	Internal Masseter Muscle
Masseter Muscle	and Heart Muscle
6	0

The carcases were sent for refrigeration.

The following shows the varying incidence of this parasite found during routine inspections of carcases and offal during the past few years.

Year	Beasts	Cows	Total	Year	Beasts	Cows	Total
1951	 1	14	15	1956	4	_	4
1952	 5	9	14	1957	7	19	26
1953	 4	23	27	1958	6	11	17
1954	 2	2	4	1959	2	11	13
1955	 1	3	4	1960	0	6	6

FOOD ADULTERATION

The following report of work under the adulteration provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, has been supplied by Mr. Howard Hughes, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, in relation to the year ending 31st December, 1960:—

Version of Compile	Number	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised
Nature of Sample	obtained	standard of quality
Aspirin Tablets	I	_
Butter	1	_
Brandy	l	_
Cheese	1	_
Fish Paste	I	_
Flour (Plain)	I	_
Golden Raising Powder	i	_
Ice Cream	i	_
Iced Lolly	i	_
Jam	I	
Jelly (Table)	1	_
Milk (Evaporated)	i	_
Milk	22	1
Mincemeat	Ī	_
Pepper	1	_
Rum	i	<u></u>
Tomato Ketchup	i	_
	38	1

Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

Channel Islands 15% deficient in milk Producer cautioned.
Milk. fat.

The only sample reported against concerned a sample of Channel Islands milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 15.0%, contrary to the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956, which prescribe a minimum of 4.0% by weight of milk fat for this type of milk. The milk was one of several random selections from farm bottled milk about to be distributed to retailers by the milk factory wholesaler.

The producer who also bottled the milk was visited and the whole process of production investigated. As the very recent individual cow analysis figures showed the herd "in order" it was concluded and admitted the more likely cause of the deficiency was neglect to thoroughly mix the milk during the bottling process. The incident has proved a suitable caution to the producer.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-36 Petroleum Spirit (Petrol) Stores

The Council is responsible for conditions under which petroleum spirit or mixtures are stored under licence.

Following recommendations of the Home Office, the County Fire Brigade Authority carried out an inspection of all stores of inflammable substances in the District. A detailed report on petrol stores was supplied to the Council, with recommendations as to works required.

At the same time the new condition of licence operated, which requires petrol storage tanks which have been installed for 20 years, to be pressure tested successfully.

Number of licensed stores on the register at Dec., 1959	104
Number of licensed stores discontinued at Jan., 1960	6
Number of existing licences to store renewed in 1960	98
Number of new stores inspected and licensed	3
Number of transfers of licences	3
Total number of licensed stores on register at Dec., 1960	101
Number of retailers of petroleum spirit	27

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 SECTION 50 (BURIAL OF THE DEAD)

No action was called for during 1959 under the above Section of the Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The licensing of any premises including a stall or market barrow, where pet animals are sold is a duty of this Council.

No licences under the Act have been granted during the year.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No applications for registration under the Act were received during the year.

There are certain upholsterers in the District who repair soft furnishings, but at present they are excluded from the requirements to register.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3 (adopted 12th August, 1890).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 1 (adopted 5th April, 1938).

Building Bye-laws (adopted 21st November, 1953).

The Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. Certain sections of this Act are in operation automatically in all districts of the County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

South-West Cheshire Divisional Health Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

Dr. WALTER J. BIRCHALL M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(Divisional Medical Office)

16. WHITE FRIARS

CHESTER

Telephone: Chester 20071 (2 lines)

ANNUAL REPORT ON HEALTH SERVICES OF SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1960

The Division includes the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin. The total population at 1st April, according to the Registrar General's latest figures (mid 1959), is 82,200, and the area is 115,548 acres.

With the great majority of children inoculated against poliomyelitis, and in spite of the extension of eligibility up to 40 years of age, the numbers of persons applying for inoculation declined during the year and has now reached a routine maintenance level, chiefly in connection with new born babies.

Details of the work of the Ambulance Service are included, in the Report. It will be recalled that radio operational control of the Service was taken over from the Divisional Committee by the Central County Health Department on January 1st, 1960, and full administrative control on 1st April.

Both the Domestic Help Service and the recently introduced Chiropody Service for elderly persons continue to expand and fulfil a valuable and much appreciated social need especially for the older age groups.

Measles was the chief Infectious Disease notified and showed a small increase over the previous year, due in the main to a sharp rise in the number of cases in the Borough of Ellesmere Port in the Autumn of 1960.

It will be noted that there is an appreciable reduction in the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the year 1960. This is mainly due to a comprehensive investigation of cases which had been on the register for a number of years, and were found to have been cured or to have left the district.

At the time of making the enclosed Report, I record with very sincere regret the death of Mr. J. H. Moore Dutton, the Clerk to the Committee, which occurred in January, 1961. Mr. Moore Dutton had held the post of Clerk since the formation of the Divisional Health Committee in 1948, and his relations with the Members, Staff and myself had at all times been most cordial.

WALTER J. BIRCHALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE Report for Year ended 31st December, 1960

N.H.S. Act, 1946 (Section 22)—Care of Mothers and Young Children

A-Mothers' Clinics:

	NEW	TOTAL
	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Ante-Natal	419	2971
Post-Natal	97	181
Dental:		
Pre-Natal	8	9
Nursing Mothers	8	21
Dentures supplied	3	_

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:

	ANTE-NATAL		POS	Γ-NATAL
	NEW	TOTAL	NEW	TOTAL
	CASES	ATTENDANCES	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Ellesmere Port	 326	2331	66	142
Little Sutton	 93	640	31	39
	419	2971	97	181

B-Young Children's Clinics:

(1) Infant Welfare—

(2)

	NEW CASES	TOTAL ATTENDANCES
To 1 year	1033	9808
1—2 years	_	1474
2—5 years	_	1336
Specialist—		
Ophthalmic	23	58
Dental Treatment (under 5)	119	136
E.N.T. (under 5)	4	5

(3) Day Nurseries—

	DAILY	
	AVERAGE I	NO.
	ATTEND-	TOTAL
	ING	ATTENDANCES
Aged 0—2 years	8	2028
2—5 years	181/2	4587

Details of figures (where they relate to more than one Clinic) are given hereunder:—

	NEW	TOTAL
Eye Clinics—	CASES	ATTENDANCES
Hoole	2	5
Ellesmere Port	21	53
Totals	23	58

Welfare Centres—

	NEW			
	CASES	TOTA	AL ATTEND	ANCES
	0-1	0-1	1-2	2-5
Barrow	16	158	47	54
Christleton	60	525	205	90
Ellesmere Port	376	3451	213	163
Farndon	14	172	67	54
Huntington	39	299	91	75
Ince	18	129	33	8
Kelsall	35	405	115	130
Little Sutton	176	1681	142	188
Malpas	28	238	89	79
Overpool	74	638	25	6
Saughall	50	502	88	87
Tarvin	18	239	115	146
Tattenhall	20	190	26	57
Upton	109	1181	218	199
	1033	9808	1474	1336
		_		

WELFARE CENTRES

The attendances at the Mothers and Young Children's Clinics throughout the Division show a slight increase over the previous year. The attendances at Mothers' Clinics being 3,082 as compared with 2,663 in 1959, and at Young Children's Clinics, 13,651, as compared with 12, 868 in 1959.

The Committee approved the purchase of Linen Replacements at a cost of £53 13s. 5d. for the various clinics in the Divisional area..

Ellesmere Port

Work on the new Welfare Centre in Stanney Lane commenced during the year, and it is anticipated that it will be ready for occupation shortly after Easter, 1961. The new Welfare Centre will be a great improvement on the existing Welfare Centre in York Road, which for many years has been overcrowded and inadequate for the area it serves. There will be facilities for Specialist Clinics which hitherto, owing to the lack of suitable accommodation, have not been possible.

On the vacation of the Welfare Centre in York Road, the premises will be adapted for use as offices, namely, Divisional Medical Officer's Offices, Mental Health Services Offices, and Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Little Sutton

The Committee discussed the provision of a car park at this Centre, and resolved that owing to the high cost and the lease of the premises that a car park be not provided.

The hours of duty for the Cleaner were increased from 15

hours to 20 hours per week.

In order to provide a sound proof room for Child Hearing Clinics, the Committee approved the purchase of a Waverley Hair Carpet at a cost of £21 19s. 6d., and alterations to a window at a cost of £17 10s. 0d.

The Committee recommended that the Ellesmere Port Borough Coucil be permitted to erect a hoarding on the site of the proposed new Welfare Centre at Great Sutton, subject to such conditions as may be considered necessary by the Clerk of the County Council. .

Upton

The Committee approved the purchase of an Electric Sterilizer and an Electric Convector Heater at a cost of £16 and £6 3s. 6d. respectively.

The Committee agreed to the proposals of the County Council to the purchase of a suitable site for a future Welfare Centre at Upton, and were in formed that provision for a Welfare Centre would be made as soon as possible in the Capital Building Programme.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:—

Welfare Centre, Tuesday and Friday afternoon each week. York Road, Doctor in attendance on Tuesday only.

Ellesmere Port.

Welfare Centre, Toddlers-lst Friday afternoon in each month.

York Road, Ellesmere Port

Welfare Centre, Monday afternoon each week. 462, Chester Road,

Little Sutton.

Community Centre, 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month. Overpool. Village Hall, 4th Thursday afternoon each month. Ince. Village Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month. Barrow. Women's Institute, 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month. Christleton. Memorial Hall. lst and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month. Farndon. Village Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month. Huntington. Parish Hall. 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month. Kelsall. 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month. Jubilee Hall, Malpas. . 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month. Vernon Institute, Saughall. Radcliffe's Hut, 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month. Tarvin. Barbour Institute, 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month. Tattenhall, Thursday afternoon each week. Village Hall. Upton.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

Welfare Centre, York Road, Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning each

week

Ellesmere Port..

Welfare Centre, Monday morning each week.

462, Chester Road, Little Sutton.

Midwives' Clinics and Preparation Classes are held at the Welfare Centre, 462, Chester Road, Little Sutton, on Thursday afternoons each week.

Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics are held as required.

WELFARE FOODS MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods continued to operate satisfactorily, largely owing to the splendid co-operation of the voluntary persons and members of the W.V.S. who have been most helpful.

The following is a summary of the number of articles issued

during the year:-

Ministry

NATIONAL	COD	A/D	ORANGE
DRIED MILK	LIVER OIL	TABLETS	JUICE
18,137	3,795	3,326	25,840

Proprietary Brands

MILK FOODS CEREAL FOODS OTHER COMMODITIES 9,244 773 2,064

The figures overleaf show an all-round increase over the previous year. An increase of 700 tins National Dried Milk, 100 Bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 600 packets A. and D. Tablets, 600 bottles of Orange Juice, 500 Proprietary branded Milk Foods, and 300 Proprietary branded other commodities.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:—

Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Overpool, Ince, Barrow, Christleton, Farndon, Huntington, Kelsall, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton.

Voluntary Persons

Churton, Duddon, Dodleston, Elton, Huxley, Malpas, Tilston, Waverton.

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional area.

Day Nursery, Ellesmere Port.

In December, 1959, the Day Nursery was transferred to temporary accommodation at the Hooton Park Pavilion pending the erection of a new Day Nursery in Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port. As the temporary accommodation was smaller than hitherto, the Day Nursery was reduced to a 30-place training Day Nursery from a 50-place Nursery.

After one or two "teething troubles" both the staff and the children settled down very well at the temporary premises, and my thanks are due to the Matron for the excellent way she organised the transfer and the arrangements at the Hooton Park Pavilion. My thanks are also due to the staff at the Nursery for the splendid way in which they have assisted the Matron in the operation of the Nursery. The transport of the children by coach to and from Ellesmere Port and the Hooton Park Pavilion has, I feel, been somewhat irksome, interrupting the regular routine of the Day Nursery, and I am sure adding to their difficulties.

The attendances throughout the year have been good, averaging over the year 26½ per day; 23 per day January and February; 26 per day March; 24 per day April; 29 per day May and June; 26 per day July, August and September; and rather surprisingly, 30 per day in October, November and December.

The health of the children throughout the year has been good, apart from the winter months when quite a number of the children have had the usual winter respiratory and throat infections. They seemed to have escaped the small outbreak of chickenpox in the early months of the year and only two cases of measles were reported in the latter months of the year when Ellesmere Port was in the throes of a Measles epidemic. During the September quarter, the Medical Officer recommended that six children might benefit from a course of sunlight treatment.

Arrangements were made with the Ellesmere Port Hospital for the children concerned to attend the hospital for the necessary treatment.

Work commenced during the year on the new Day Nursery in Stanney Lane, and whilst we had hoped to occupy the new premises towards the end of 1960, it is now understood that the premises will be available for occupation about Easter, 1961.

At the close of the year there were 39 children on the register, 25 of whom were priority cases. In addition, there were 27 non-priority children on the waiting list.

Costs

A comparative Statement on the costs of the Day Nursery for the financial year ended 31st March, 1960, was received from the County Treasurer, and the daily cost per child during the year was as follows:—

ELLESMERE PORT HOOTON PARK PAVN. 1959-60: 16/10 $30/0\frac{1}{2}$

1958-59: 11/11d. 1959-60: 16/10 Average cost throughout the County was:

1958-59: 13/6 1959-60: 14/9

The increase in cost for 1959-60 is due to the reduced numbers of children attending the Day Nursery, and the greater overhead costs involved in the occupancy of the temporary accommodation.

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year 1,657 (including 33 still-births) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

Transport

The cars of the Ince District Nurse and the Christleton District Midwife were sold through the Measham Motor Sales Organisation for £53 0s. 6d. and £95 10s. 6d. (Nett) respectively. The Ince District Nurse has been supplied with another car, the Christleton District Midwife is using her own car.

Accommodation

The house occupied by District Midwife N. Evans, of Ellesmere Port was part internally decorated at a cost of £69.

Repairs were carried out to the house occupied by the Tilston District Nurse at a cost of £45.

CONVALECENCE

The sum of £155 was allocated to the Division for the year ending 31st March, 1961, for Convalescent treatment.

Three cases were sent for convalescence during the year.

One case, an aged lady and her mentally retarded daughter, to the Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby, for two weeks at a cost of £15.

Another case, a boy aged 11, suffering from muscular dystrophy, was sent to the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, for two week at a cost of £14 7s. 0d.

The remaining case, an aged and infirm lady sent to the Lady Forrester Convalescent Home, Llandudno, for two weeks at a cost of £9 10s. 0d.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Radio control was introduced to the Ambulance Service towards the end of 1959, and as from the 1st January, 1960, the Central Control of the Ambulance Service supervised the operational control of vehicles and staff, and as from the 1st April, 1960, the Central Control asumed full administrative responsibility. From reports received from the County Ambulance Officer, the Radio Control has operated exceptionally well, the service is able to act more promptly on emergency cases, and undoubtedly there is a saving in time and manpower with the introduction of radio.

As far as the Ellesmere Port Ambulances are concerned, the mileage has increased from 142,037 (1959) to 164,507 (1960) the number of patients carried has also shown a corresponding increase: 16,023 (1959) to 19,756 (1960).

The following is a report from the County Ambulance Officer appertaining to the Ambulance Service operating from Ellesmere Port:—

Directilere 1							
			AMBULANC	ES	SITTING	CASE '	VEHICLES
MONTH	JOUF	RNEYS	PATIENTS	MILEAGE	JOURNEYS	PATIENT	TS MILEAGE
January		115	580	5731	162	763	6958
February		192	756	6000	142	679	5998
March	••••	226	933	7594	144	808	6954
April		208	693	5970	137	871	6487
May		220	873	6680	153	1020	7316
June		207	854	7285	155	823	6362
		219	860	6513	170	923	7469
August		230	893	7001	152	897	8281
September		112	780	6201	151	906	7485
October	••••	204	574	6825	170	1000	7649
November		149	748	7268	194	971	9352
December	••••	47	766	5858	98	785	5270
		2129	9310	78926	1828	10446	85581

The following accidents and emergencies were attended by the Ellesmere Port ambulances during the year:—

January 46, February 45, March 38, April 19, May 34, June 33, July 42, August 39, September 31, October 25, November 26, December 44. Total: 422.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for the Domestic Help Service again shows a marked in crease over the previous year, 185 cases were attended during the year, an increase of 31 cases. The number of cases of continued need also shows an increase over the previous year, 112 in 1960, compared with 84 in 1959.

The majority of the persons requiring domestic help are aged persons who, by reason of their age, infirmity or ill-health, require a little assistance each day, or in some cases once, twice or three times per week. The number of hours supplied varies in accordance with the need of each case. In many cases the need for domestic help is a permanent one, generally for the remainder of the patient's life. In other cases the need is a temporary one, the patient waiting to be admitted to hospital or to one of the County Council Residential Homes for the aged.

The department works in close co-operation with the hospitals and the County Welfare Department in this connection, and everything possible is done to assist the aged, infirm, and those in ill-health. Every effort is made in conjunction with the Health Visitors, to keep the costs down to a minimum without impairing the efficiency of the service.

The following is a summary of the cases of continued need at the end of the year:—

2 cases have had Domestic Help for 8 years.

1 case has had Domestic Help for 7 years.

1 case has had Domestic Help for 5 years.

5 cases have had Domestic Help for 4 years. 7 cases have had Domestic Help for 3½ years.

1 case has had Domestic Help for 3 years.

7 cases have had Domestic Help for 21/2 years.

2 cases have had Domestic Help for 2 years.

9 cases have had Domestic Help for 1½ years.

22 cases have had Domestic Help for 1 year.

54 cases have had Domestic Help for less than 1 year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

- A. Number of new applicants, 169 (of these 43 were cancelled.
- B. Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.60-69.
- C. Number of cases attended during the year 185.
- D. Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.60 112.
 - 41 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year. 7 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.
 - In 3 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

- In 5 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.
- In 8 cases the debt was cancelled.
- In 5 cases the assessment was reduced.
- In 2 cases the engagement of a relative was approved.
- In 2 cases no reduction in the assessment was made.
- The assessment of 4 cases was reviewed, and two of the assessments were increased.
- In 3 Future Recovery cases the Clerk of the County Council was authorised to take any necessary action to recover the accumulative balance outstanding.
- 1 Future Recovery case was cancelled.
- In one case, where the patient refused to sign a Future Recovery Form, help was supplied and the County Treasurer was informed.

The following is a statment of amounts accruing from patients the year, and the amount collected from patients:—

COLLECTION STATEMENT, Year ended December, 1960

	£ s d.
Arrears brought forward	152 13 11
Amount Accrued during year	1172 18 9
	£1325 12 8
Receipts during year:	
£ s. d.	
Cash collected by D.M.O 1109 0 1	
Cash collected by other	
sources 72 11 10	
	1181 11 11
	144 0 0
Less Cancellations and Refunds	24 10 0
Total Arrears carried forward	119 10 9
Credits brought forward	2 6 7
Credits carried forward	3 5 4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1960

	Ристрега! Рутехія	F 1 2 2
	Diphtheria	Z
	Paralytic Poliomyclic Mon-Paralytic Mon-Paralytic States	Z
	Paralytic <u>O</u>	M -
DISEASE	Erysipelas	3 - 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Ω	gninosio boo4	M F 3 1 4 4 3 4 4 3
	Dysentery	M F 3 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Pneumonia	M F 1 2 1 2 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	səlesəM	M F 399 418 86 77 46 52 531 547
	nguo⊃ gaiqoodW	M F 9 10 18 9 1 1 - 1 - 28 19
	Scarlet Fever	M F 7 8 3 6 13 21 23 35
DISTRICT		Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough Chester Rural District Tarvin Rural District
Ī		Ellesr Chest Tarvi

Statistics relating to cases of Tuberculosis on Notification Registers of District Councils in the Division

	Pulmonary	MALES Non- Pulmonary	Total	FEMALES Non- Total Pulmonary Pulmonary	FEMALES Non- Pulmonary	Total	Total Pulmonary Pulmonary	IOIAL Non- Pulmonary	Total
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.60	278	88	366	269	87	356	547	175	722
2. Cases Notified and transfers into area during year	23	2	25	۲.	2	6	30	4	34
3. Number of Cases removed from Register during year	r 70	20	90	55	34	68	125	54	179
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.60	231	20	321	221	55	276	*425	*125	*577
	,	.0		C 11			١		

	Total	253	179	145	577	
Non-	Pulmonary	36	39	50	125	1
:swolle	Pulmonary Pulmonary	217	140	95	452	
*This figure is made up as follows:—		1. Ellesmere Port M.B	2. Chester R.D.C	3. Tarvin R.D.C		

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

A. Number of cases investigated in Division: -

(1) Tuberculosis—

- (a) No. of Forms C and A.C.4 completed 28 (Primary Investigation).
- (b) No. of Forms C. and A.C.22 completed 268 (Follow-up visits)
- (c) No. of cases where patient has been found to have:—

(2) Other than Tuberculosis

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is effected.

B. Nursing Equipment

270 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year.. The period of loan varies in accordance with the need, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required. There is a deposit of 2s. 6d. or 10s. on each article (depending on the nature of the article) and in some cases (wheel-chair, commode, bed, mattress) a weekly rental is charged. Persons who are in receipt of National Assistance are not required to pay a deposit or rental. During the year income from Rentals was £70 13s. 6d.

The nursing equipment is mainly stored at the Welfare Centre, Ellesmere Port, and the following is an inventory of the various items held at the Welfare Centre (many of the items listed are out on loan).

Invalid wheel-chairs, 15; Pillows, 3; Sheets (single), 32; Sheets (draw), 26; Sheets (rubber), 30; Air rings, 11; Breast pumps, 3; Plastic bags, 6; Walking sticks, 4; Water/Air Beds, 2; Bed Pulley, 2; Back Rests, 12; Bed Pans, 35; Urinals, 25; Sputum Mugs, 2; Sputum Flasks, 12; Linen Bags, 4; Hoyer Hoist, 1; Dunlopillo Mattresses, 6; Bed Cages, 3; Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm, 2; Beds with chain and handle, 2; Inflatable toilet seat, 1; Three-legged Walking Sticks, 7; Commodes, 7; K.D. Receivers, 2; Crutches, 5 pairs.

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives each have a small stock of the smaller items: bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C. Handicapped Persons.

- (i) At the end of the year there were 84 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.
 - (ii) Number of cases placed in employment (Disabled Persons Act)—Nil.
 - (iii) A Paraplegic patient was supplied with a Hoyer Hoist at a cost of £71 13s. 0d. Alterations were made to the house of a handicapped lady, to provide accommodation for an electrically propelled tricycle, at a cost of £21 16s. 9d. A hand rail was provided on the stairs of a house in Ellesmere Port to enable a spastic child to negotiate the stairs.

D. Special Laundry Service

3 Persons required the use of this Service during the year. The scheme provides sheets (single and draw) for patients who are incontinent and are being nursed at home. The Laundry is collected by the Ambulance Service and taken to the hospital (Clatterbridge or Chester City) for laundering. A charge is made for the service in accordance with the income of the household.

During the latter part of the year, disposable underpads were introduced, and the District Nurses find them a great improvment for the bed-ridden patient.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Chiropody Service commenced in October, 1959, and continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year, the demand increasing month by month. By the 1st January, 1960, 216 applications had been received, 168 of whom were given free treatment, 10 treatment at half cost. By the end of December, 1960, a further 338 applications had been received, 278 of whom were given treatment free of charge, 10 treatment at half cost. At the close of the year there were 360 patients receiving chiropody treatment free of charge, and 14 patients receiving treatment at half cost.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists, the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot atend the Chiropodist's surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES NEW TRAINING CENTRE, ELLESMERE PORT

Members will be aware that a new Training Centre is in the process of being erected on the Stanney Lane site in close proximity to the new Welfare Centre and Day Nursery. It is anticipated that the Training Centre, which is for the training of mentally subnormal adults, will be completed in the Spring of 1961.

DIVISIONAL OFFICES, CHESTER

In January, 1960, the Committee were informed that the rooms occupied by the Divisional Office in Chester were required by the Chester Rural District Council. After many months and numerous enquiries, suitable premises were found in "St. Martin's Lodge", Castle Esplanade, Chester, a little way from the present office accommodaation. The adaptations required to "St. Martin's Lodge" are in hand, and it is anticipated that the Chester Divisional Office will move to the new accommodation about Easter, 1961.

ESTIMATES, 1961-62

Estimates for the year 1961-62 were submitted, and following is a summary of the items recommended to the County Health Committee for approval and inclusion in the block estimates:—

Expenditure	£
Welfare Centres	4,085
Day Nursery	2,235
Midwifery	230
Midwifery	40
Home Nursing	1,205
Vaccination and Immunisation	1,030
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2,335
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	2,210
Domestic Helps	8,745
Administration	8,720
Payment of County Districts for Notifications of	
Infectious Diseases	250
Mental Health Service	4,940

36,025

Income

Sale of Welfare Foods	1,900
Day Nurseries	1,700
Prevention of Illness-Nursing Equipment	30
Domestic Help Contributions from Patients	1,100
Mental Health Service	500
	5,230





